THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY, At 1808 and 1213 Pennsylvania avenue TERMS

One copy one year
One copy one month
Address NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. [Entered at the post-office at Washington, D. C., as nd-class matter. I

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 4, 1881. Population of the National Capital 180,000.

Amusements To-Night. NATIONAL TREATME-Emma Abbott Opera Con FORD'S OPERA-HOUSE-" The Tourists."

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be issued to-morrow in double sheet form of eight pages, fifty-six columns. Besides a verbatim report of the court proceedings in the star-route cases, it will contain full telegraphic and general news of the day from all parts of the world, extended reports on local affairs, and interesting political, social, and personal mention. Copies in wrappers for mailing can be had at the business office.

Congress should either discontinue publication of the Agricultural Report or provide for its prompt issue in future. Old almanacs would be about as valuable as these costly documents sent out from one to three years behind dates.

In arranging for the coronation of the new Czar in May, 1882, the Russian authorities show a degree of confidence in the longevity of that potentate which is not fully justified by facts nor entirely shared by the rest of mankind.

IF THE advancing civilization of the noble red man has not wrought havoc with his ancient customs and time-honored traditions, we shall have two or three weeks of delightful Indian summer weather before winter throws out his pickets.

In answer to repeated and persistent inquiries we deem it proper to state that the South Carolina tea farm, recently put out of commission by the Agricultural Department, is not the place where "cold as well as on the Atlantic coast of South tea" was formerly raised for the Capitol

WHATEVER changes the future may hold, it may be confidently predicted that the Administration will steadily press forward in the great work of making the American hog respected abroad-we mean the quadrupedal branch of the por-

cine family. Fictitions debits of cash on deposit with other banks are the customary means of concealing cashiers' defalcations. It ought to be quite practicable for to the debited banks.

The enumeration of adolescent poultry in advance of incubation has always been a favorite Democratic amusement. That is what the Virginia Bourbons are now doing in claiming a majority for Daniel. But a hen that never hatches is excusable for this sort of prematureness. It's her only chance.

THERE is an "anti-Grant Republican President Arthur for his "long list of not seem to understand that President reach the distributing point. Arthur's nominations were in the main

President Garfield's selections. The files of the various Departments furnish such "mighty interesting reading" for Stalwart families in Republican States as sundry glowing recommendations of ex-Confederate Bourbon Democrats for appointment, signed by the Congressional delegations of the States indicated.

Mr. Voornees's recent utterances on the tariff question have produced immoderate perturbation in the Democratic latter city. mind, like a flash of midnight lightning in and exhaustive treatise on protection from the facile pen of General Winfield Scott Hancock.

As effort will be made this winter to naval establishment. The idea, so far as we have been able to absorb it, is that, inasmuch as we have neitherships nor guns for fighting, we should be more abundantly supplied with parsons, so that in any emergency we may fall back on the efficacy of prayer.

A THOUSAND newspapers that a little "President Hancock's Cabinet" are now victory in Virginia next Tuesday. Years of disappointment and failure have but developed and solidified their confidence in their own judgment. Age cannot wither nor custom stale their infinite capacity for learning nothing by experi-

As a general rule it is best for legisla tive bodies to move with calm dignity rather than impulsive haste. But the Chalmers case, from the Shoestring District of Mississippi, will demand of Congress a radical departure from this rule. With good weather and a fair wind it ought not to require more than four and a half days for the House to purge itself ried into execution. He talks like the of a man who has no more right to sit as a member of that body than he has to a of blustering about whipping other naseat beside Chief-Justice Waite on the Supreme bench.

The sweetly solemn thought that political assessments have never been known in the Democratic party greatly augments the moral force of Democratic rhetoric when applied to painting the sufferings of the "poor, persecuted clerks," who are alleged to have contributed a few dollars for the Virginia campaign. There is nothing that so deeply impresses the Democratic mind with the "exceeding sinfulness of sin " as the use of Republi can money to beat Democrats. It is not permitted by the resolutions of '98.

ANTIQUARIANS and theological experts are engaged in an exciting discussion of the question whether a certain mummy recently found in Egypt-heretofore de scribed in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN-IS that of the lady who rescued Moses from the interest of harmony and good feeling, that the whole matter be referred to a den, with the Rev. Dr. Bellows as um-lent thing to have there when we control it, but, bire.

General Butler and the Isthmus Canal Question.

General Butler, in an interview in the New York Herald, presents with that clearness and force which are pre-eminently his own, the arguments against any inter-oceanic canal whatever across the American isthmas. He takes the ground that such a canal would benefit the people of other nations commercially at the expense of our own. He fears the rivalry of British commerce on the Parific coast, and claims that the Asiatic rade is now mainly our own, because Asiatic products can be put down in England by way of our continental railroads cheaper than they can by way of Cape Horn, the Cape of Good Hope, or the Suez Canal.

As to the first objection, we are unable to see that the Panama Railroad is as good security against British competition for the commerce of the Pacific coast as it appears to General Builer to be. Let us ee. He says that "England can lay down goods at the end of the Panama Canal as cheaply as she can in New York." Did he mean on the Atlantic side? That she can do now. Did he mean at the Pacific end of the canal? Then he must add the canal tolls. He says: "Now she and we must sail fifteen thousand miles around the Horn to do it unless she employs an American railroad at Panama. Well, if she employs the Panama Railroad it is still only a question of the

amount of tolls she must pay. If the raffroad company should charge no greater tolls than would be exacted by the canal company, then already would be realized the General's fears of British competition with American commerce on the Pacific. It may be well, too, to consider that the Nation that secured the majority of the stock of the Suez Canal rather than pay tribute to a foreign corporation might find means to posses itself of the business control of a railroad fifty miles in length, if ever it found itself excluded from a valuable market thereby. The South American trade is now monopolized by England by reason of favorable rates over the Panama Railroad for all English freight destined for ports south of Panama. American commerce is a thing almost unknown on the Pacific

America. It may well be doubted whether American goods can be laid down in San Fran cisco by rail for distribution up and down the coast from Sitka to Magellan Straits as cheaply as England can lay them down by the Panama Railroad. The freights by the Pacific railroads increase with the reduction of the miles traveled. Thus: If Nevada and Utah could produce everything for which a market could be found on the Pacific, it would still be cheaper to buy those products in New York. This is because freight from New York to a bank examiner to verify this class of San Francisco, a distance of three statements by inquiries addressed directly thousand three hundred miles, is only three-eighths as much as it is from Nevada to San Francisco, a distance of five hundred miles-\$800 a car-load is charged for the short haul, while only \$300 is charged for the whole distance.

The pooling arrangement between the Panama Railroad and the Pacific railroads proves that American commerce is not left free to avail itself of a cheaper nearly all-water route to the Pacific, and the easy rates referred to over the Panjournal" in New Hampshire which abuses ama road for South-America-bound freight from England close the door in Stalwart nominations." The editor of that direction upon American products that erudite and scintillant sheet does which have paid the high pooled rates to

cross our continent by rail en route for cents per month. them pass through a canal at Panama. Francisco is the same as from Japan to New York. And so San Francisco is not, as General Butler supposes, the entrepot of all commerce from the East. In like manner England can make such terms with the railroad companies as will send New York to Liverpool for teas which have passed through the former to the

And so, take it all together, the ques a flock of owls. There would seem to be a tion is whether European competition by call at this juncture for another luminous | canal would be more injurious to American productions and trade than home monopoly by rail. We think it would The contest is to be between land and water transportation rather than beincrease the number of chaplains in our tween American and European com-

Our country is as deeply interested as any other in cutting off the ten thousand miles of ocean travel around Cape Horn. The vast economy of water over land transportation will always compel the carriage of a large proportion of interchanging products by ship, even between the opposite sides of the same continent. less than a year ago were arranging The crafty ingenuity of modern times have devised oppressive contracts confidently predicting a great Bourbon whereby shippers have bound themselves to abandon water transportation entirely, under penalty of being muleted in an in crease of charges upon merchandise that must go by rail. But these conspiracies against the natural laws of commerce will in time rebound upon the shallow greed which inspires them.

Those who differ with General Butler as to the desirability of connecting the two oceans by a canal, whether favoring the Panama or the Nicaragua project or the novel idea of Captain Eads, will agree with him as to the importance of American control of any plan that may be carstatesman when he suggests that instead tions, while the whole American navy could not successfully contend with the British squadron now on this side of the Atlantic, our Government should firmly and plainly notify the world that it ob jects to any canal project on our isthmus under foreign control. The following constitutes a declaration on the subject worthy of its able and patriotic author, and worthy to be adopted as the Ameri-

can policy. General Butler says: But I assume that there is nobody who doubts that when the United States feels it for its inter ests to take possession of the Panama Caual, or o any one of the Central American States, and goes endily and quietly about it, that we have not the power to do that against all the world. It would take time, men, and money, and we have plenty of each. Therefore, I hope that this Administration, sustained by Congress with unanimity, as it will be no party question, will simply give notice to everybody that, in its judgment, it is neither for the necessity, convenience, or interest of the United States to have a canal at Panama, and that wooever builds it after such notice must do his bulrush cradle. We beg to suggest, in with the full and distinct understanding that when it becomes, in our judgment, for the inter-ext of the United States to take possession of such we shall do so, wholly irrespective of any rights or commission composed of the Egyptian private property which may be claimed for the lady's sole surviving contemporaries—
Hops Thurlow Weed and Samuel J. Til-

build it when it is understood by capital that it is to be built in contravention of the wishes, judg ent, and power of the United States

The Newspaper. Very few readers of THE REPUBLICAN take a thought when glancing each day over the pages of the paper-reading the news of the day before from London Paris, Hong Kong, St. Petersburg, or New York, and all the political and local news, not only of this city, but from every point in the United States-that this pleasure which is now a sine qua non, was denied to the fathers of many of us now living. Had the victory at Yorktown been celebrated fifty years ago, our transatlantic friends would not have heard of it for

nearly thirty days. In fact, this important necessity-the newspaper-scarcely dates from a vesterday in the scroll of time. However any of us may be devoted to pleasure, indolence, or luxury, it is probable that most of us would sacrifice any one particular indulgence which could be named rather than consent to be deprived per-

manently of access to a newspaper. The newspaper has become a necessity of daily life-of nearly as much consequence as the food we eat and of much more consequence than the fashion of the clothes we wear. In like manner with some other artificially created necessities, it seems to have become more essential to men's comfort than some necessities pointed out by nature. Water and bread are clearly pointed out by nature as staffs and essentials to life, but we will answer for it that many of the readers of daily paper. Yet this is a division of the day of one of the day of managed to enjoy life before the day of newspapers is an unsolved conundrum.

called) published in England belongs to the reign of King James the First, and its founder was one Nathaniel Butler. This paper was called the Weekly News, and appeared in May, 1662. Numerous rivals soon appeared, but these sheets seldom contained more matter all told than is now contained in a half column of THE REPUBLICAN.

In the reign of Charles the First nearly if not quite all of the papers were suppressed.

Under Cromwell there were publications of papers, but they were mostly under surveillance.

After the fall of the house of Stuart newspapers began to take that active and afterward to become developed in results of so much good.

About one hundred years before the London Times was started there appeared a paper styled the Ocange Intelligencer, devoted, as the title indicates, to the Prince of Orange. This was a sheet of two small pages, and contained about as much editorial matter as one-half column of The Republican. A copy of this paper in the British Museum contains two advertisements.

Passing over many ventures in the newspaper line in the reign of Queen Anne, we come to January, 1788, when the London Times was established. From this time on the growth in newspapers has been enormous.

The power of the press is now the great power of the civilized world. Public opinion, particularly in this country and in England, being the all potent lever, is wielded almost entirely by the press. In this connection it is proper to add that The American people derive little more | THE REPUBLICAN is furnished at the low advantage from having Asia's goods price of six dollars per annum or fifty

England than they would from having The publishers have kindly favored us with a copy of "The Methodist Almanac The freight on teas from Japan to San for 1882." Now, if we had a Baptist umbrella and a good, substantial pair of Presbyterian goloshes, we could look forward to the coming winter with recuperated confidence and calm content

Appointing Veterans to Office

Heads of Departments, superintendents of ablic buildings, and commandants of navy-yards ic, should keep in view the law of the land as laid sen in the Revised Statutes, Sec. 1754, to wit

down in the Feetied Statutes, Sc. 1751, to lett:

Sic. 1753. Persons homorably discharged from the
military or newil service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness theured in the line of
thisty, shall be preferred for appointments to civil
offices, provided they are found to possess the business
copacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such affects.

the is a such agrees.

The next section is not mandatory in its character, but is a good recommendation that ought to be kept in view by all good citizens.

were by all good citizens.

Site, 1755. In grateful recognition of the services, surcifices, and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country, by reason of vounds, discuse, or the expiration of terms of calistment, it is respectfully recommended to bounkers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits, to give them the preference for appointments to remunerative vituations and employments.

The Politest Man.

The politest man in Boston has been discovered. He was hurrying along the street the other night, when another man, also in violent aste, rushed out of an alley-way, and the two collided with great force. The second man cooked mad, while-the polite man, taking off his hat, said: "My dear sir, I don't know which of is is to blame for this violent encounter, but I am too great a hurry to investigate. If I ran into ou, I beg your pardon; if you ran into me, don't aention it," and he tore away at redoubled speed.

Clara's Opinion. Miss Kellogg says: "America will never be a really great country in its love for and appre-ciation of music until we produce opera in English. Look at every other country. Every other people has its operas in its own language but the Englishpeaking peoples. I think it is a great shame that

we do not realize that our own language is as well adapted as any other for opera." She says she will appear in opera before her return to Europe. A Mad Story. "That dog of yours flew at me this norning and bit me on the leg, and now I notify you that I intend to shoot it the first time I see it." The dog is not mad." "Mad! I know he is not nad. What's he got to be mad about? It's me that's mad." [This joke was published several years ago, with a picture, in the vinegar bitters lmanac, but the Chicago papers are still giving it

away for new.] A Proviso. An effort is being made to have the ounger boys pardoned from the Minnesota penitentiary "in order that they may lead a better life." There can be no objection to this plan, pro-vided the citizens are allowed to lounge around he jail door with shotguns when the boys appear order to insure their getting a fair start in the

GOOD-NIGHT SONG.

Good-night! Weary one, take sleep's delight; Now the day so gently closes, And each busy hand reposes Till gay morning greets the sight, Good-night!

In the street where silence lieth Loud the hour the watchman crieth, And the soft night-voices call, "Go to rest."

Steep sweetly!
Dream, and heart, of Paradise!
Love thy holy cain bath shaken,
May bright dreams thy loy awaken,
Of thy loved one in the skies! Bleep sweetly. Good-night! Sleep till breaks the coming day.

Sleep III breaks the coming day,
Hisep until the new-born morning
Brings new duties with its dawning.
God will watch. Put fear away.
God-night.
—From the German of Korner,

BEN BUTLER ON MIVEAGH.

He Thinks the Latter Should Be Reid to His Retainer. General Butler has been interviewed

by a New York Heroid reporter on the star-route cases and other matters. He was saked: "General, there is some public interest in the position, as it is understood, of the President and Mr. MacVeagh, the Attorney-General, in relation to the 'star-route' prosecutions. Are you willing to tell me what you think about it?"

General Butler-The condition of affairs in re-gard to the star-route prosecutions presents a ques-tion which for the first time has found itself in our history in this precise form: Mr. MacVeagh was made Attorney-General for the avowed purpose, as I remember it, of pursuing the star-route people and bringing them to justice. If that were not so in the inception of his candidature for the place it certainly was the earliest pronunciamento of his business. This prosecution was to be the fea-ture of the Department of Justice under the late ture of the Department of Justice under the la President. Not only that, but the Attorney-Ge

MADE SUNDRY OUTGIVINGS as to the vigor with which the prosecution would be pressed by his office, the enormity of the crimes of the accused, and seemed to put himself in the position to be ready at the end of his term to claim the nomination for the Presidency on the strength of his performance in that direction, as did Mr. Bristow upon the strength of his in regard to whisky thieves. Mr. MacVeagh's clients are the people of the United States; his case one of grea alleged public wrong against the people and their lovernment; and his retainer the highest law office in the gift of the President. Now, the ques-tion comes whether, while his case is actually before the court, the counsel of people should be allowed to throw his brief and quit his client's cause. Upon that I have a very decided opinion that a lawyer can no more throw up his brief and his client's case before the court, having been brought there by him, than can an officer of the army resign or desert on the battle-field in the face of the enemy, and all agree that the latter is worthy of death, and is so punished by every civilized nation. True, for un-THE REPUBLICAN would sooner stand a reduction in quantity or quality of their food rather than be deprived of the daily paper. Yet this is a blessing of our own day and generation. How people

Now, as I understand it, the representative of the lient, the President of the United States, fusists that the Attorney-General shall prosecute his cases to the end—at least those which are before the ourts, and it is supposed that they can be finished by December; but, from some knowledge of law-uits, I do not think they will be ended as soon as that. Why should the lawyer of the Government stand in any different position as regards his client from the lawyer of any other client, having received his fees, in this case a very high one, with a possible hope in the lawyer's mind undoubtedly of the very large contingent fee which I have inlicated? I think the President does right to enree the rule and hold Mr. MacVeagh to his re-iner. In an ordinary case the court would nforce it against the lawyer, one of its officers, and would not allow counsel who has received a see for trying a case for his own purposes, at his wn will, to desert his client's cause at the pinch en it was before the court, and if cou ed to go on would very likely call him to the bar show cause why his name should not be stricken open part in public affairs which was from the rolls. I see it stated that the Attorney etainer in the shape of money for prosecuting these cases as employed counsel. I cannot believe this to be true, because no man could be so derelict of duty as to do such a thing. In an ordinary case between client and counsel it would not be permitted for counsel to take advantage of ais clients being in court to withdraw, so that the counsel might call upon his client for new and larger fees than what he had engaged to try the case for, to be paid him before he would go on. And as a lawyer I hope that this point will be settled by the President requiring the Attorney-General to tand by his cases.

Reporter-General, what is the real reason for he resignation of Mr. MacVeagh?

General Butler—That I cannot tell. He undoub-t edly will inform the public either by express dec-laration or by his subsequent acts upon that ques-

The November Nights.

The moonless nights of mid-November will be glorious with star-lit beauty. Saturn, Jup-iter and Mars will reign as lords of the ascendant, and around them will be grouped some of the brightest stars and constellations that grace the rmanent.-Providence Journal.

Handsome and Deserved Compliment. Judge Folger's face is said to be so winning that if a lost child should meet him it would naturally go up to him and ask the way home.-

FOR THE WOMEN.

-A showy plush has the pile imitating

-Shaded materials have ceased to be the race in Paris. -Egyptian heads are the newest orna

-Girls of fourteen are sent by Mormon dssionaries from Sweden to Utab.

-Cloth suits are fashionably finished n tailor-fashion, with several rows of silk stitch--A school in Cairo, for girls of the

nigher clauses, is to be established by the Khedive at his own cost, -For embelishing house-dresses the whim of the moment is a huge Vandyke collar

alling low at the back. -The Queen of Spain recently appeared t a charity ball arrayed in a blue dress, with plak hollyhoeks in her hair.

-A fancy button of enamel and gold is in the shape of a camel, and a new bonnet or-nament is a golden and bronze wish-bone. -Dr. Emily F. Pope, of Boston, has

been chosen secretary of the Social Science Asso-ciation, in the place of Mr. F. B. Sanborn. -Some curtains in the house of Mr. Miliais are of ruby velvet, embroidered in crewels, the crewel work being from Kenilworth

-Flannel petticoats in London are now adorned with scallops around the lower edge and a deep frill of imitation Valenciennes lace

under the scallops -Shoes for the house are of undressed kid, black, gray, or tan color, cut low and trimined with a lacing and large satin bow to match the shoe in color.

-A woman's house is the exponent of her character. For they are dainty, orderly, re-fined; or untidy, unrestful, inharmonious, just as -Among the presents at an English

wedding was a superb aide-saddie, elegantly em-broidered and mounted. This was a pleasing variety to the usual line of gifts. -There are rumors that society is tired.

cultivating what it is pleased to call its intellect, and will devote its spare moments this winter to physical development. -New cretonnes in the sesthetic stylare not asthetic in their price. The cheapest is \$1

yard, the most expensive \$4, and all this for a -A bee composed of diamonds, finely contrasting with a pink pearl, which forms the ody, seated on a pearl-headed pin, is the latest lesign for a lace brooch.

-Panels and applique pieces, called plaques, are used in the make-up of tolicts this sea-on, and are of the richest fabrics and brightest plors that may be suited to the costume.

fabric which promises to be very popular for bridal and evening costumes. It comes only in white and very delicately tinted shades of color. -Very delicate tints are in favor for note paper, white and cream being the most popular

-Velour Ottoman silk is a novel dress

Those who run after strange fancie pistachio green or an old China blue. -Miss Bird, the authoress, has lately narried and is now Mrs. Bishop. The King of Siam has just bestowed upon her the order of Kapolani," in recognition of her literary work. -New shoes of silk velvet for evening

ear are laced up the fronts with slender cords o gold or silver, and the toes are covered with em coldery, worked in silver or gold threads. -Matchmakers should be careful not to wear the lately imported Paris gowns, on the inces and waistcosts of which are embroidred spiders and their webs. The design is too sug-

-Rose Bonheur is failing in health she is fifty-eight years old. Her first picture was admitted to the Sajon when she was but nineteen No other woman artist ever sold her works for as high a price as she has received.

He was a jolly-looking man, with a round corporation, a burgundy-tinted nose, and the general exterior of a contented mind, and as he entered the editorial den he offered us a good

igar, lit another, and said: How about this local cremation scheme?" "Well, how yourself?"
"The fact is," said the stranger, reflectively, "I

had a pretty lough experience with one of these cadavor reasting concerns once, and I thought mebbe you might like to make an item of the facts o as to warn the people here in time." "Fire away." "Well, you see, it was in New Orleans. My wife

died there, and as a cremation company was hav-ing a good deal of a boom there just then, she

nade me promise to have her spirit sent up brough their flue, as it were. Said she thought t would be nice and melancholy for me to carry

per ashes around with me wherever I went—in vase, you understand." ", And you complied?"
"Why, yes. It was her last wish, you know, and esides I thought it might be useful in kinder preparing her for the here-but never mind that, now. I sent the remains round to the company's office in a push-cart, got a receipt, saw Maria ouched off, so to speak, and two days after that they returned to me a beautiful majolica jar full of ashes, scented with forget-me-not, and the

topper tied in with pink ribbon." "That was pretty."
"Yes; I was very much pleased at first, but I and to keep the bottle out of sight after awhile, and to keep the bottle out of all the time opening though, because people were all the time opening the jar, under the impression that it contain preserved ginger or chow-chow, or something." "That must have been unpleasant."

"Unpleasant—well, I should smile—I mean, I should scop. Why, actually, one day while I was living in New York, I came home and found a new servant girl polishing knives with the remainsust think of it."

Terrible, sir, terrible?" "But, what I was going to say was this. About year after my wife was kindled—I mean cre-nated—I was in New Orleans again, and I happened to meet the superintendent of the refractory ore—I should say the corpse-burning furnace—at a banquet, and he got so full that I had to see him ome. On the way we stopped in a place or two for a steadier—you know how it is—and the re-sult was that he got very communicative about his company—in fact, gave the whole business away." " Did, oh ?"

"Yes, sir; he squarely owned up that they didn't burn the bodies at all. He said they just dropped em through a hole in the bottom of the furnace, took 'em out the back way at night, and sold 'em o the medical students. "Gracious! And the ashes!

"Mule ashes, sir; nothing but mule ashes! They yould just cut up some old mule carcass, the superintendent said, pitch in enough to make a bad mell, and then sell the ashes to the grief-stricken relatives at \$25 a bottle. Terrible cheeky, now; wasn't it?

"And all this time you had-" "Had been carrying that old jar of mule ashe all over the country. Just imagine how mean I

"You threw it away then?"
"Well, no," said the widower, as he winked a tear out of his left eye; "the more I studied over the matter the more I concluded that mule ashes weren't so much out of the way after all. You see poor Maria was an awful stubborn woman t-r-o-m-e-n-d-o-u-s stubborn—and—yes, I kinder thought mule ashes would do mighty near as well, -and-yes, I kinder all things considered,"

And heaving the resigned sigh of one who had succeeded in bracing up under great sorrow, the anti-cremationist smiled softly, lit another eigar, and walked out - Derrick Dodd.

Senator Hill's Humbug.

gia, to "resolute" about the "unpatriotic and contrary to the spirit of our political institutions" character of the act performed by President Arthur in appointing an honest man postmaster in Virginia in the place of a dishonest one. All such stuff is bosh. The appointments to offices under the Federal Government ought to be made to control or influence elections in the several States, in spite of all the Bourbon Senators may say to the contrary. The battle in Virginia to-day is one of Democratic ignorance, dishonesty, and self-serv-ing, and it is the duty of the President, and all who believe with him in the intentions of Republicaulsm, to hit the enemy "hip and thigh;" to use all the powers he holds to overthrow the old-time, ante-bellum principles that still live in the Bourbon Democracy of Virginia, What would the Senator from Georgia have the President do? Stand aloof and allow the old leaven to be forced down the throats of Virginia Republicans and their friends? We think not! The President should not yield one tota in his plan to put and keep in power those who have made the nation what it is. Put none on guard who are not honest Republicans in princi-ples and acts. That is the doctrine! and it should be followed. For what reason does the Constitution of the United States give this power to the is a power as old as the Government, and it has been exercised by every President from the time of Washington to the present. The oath the Executive takes before he enters upon the execution of his office compels him to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution the best of his ability," and he is expected to do it if the heavens of parties rise or fall. If he should fail to help the cause of the nation by doing all in his power to overthrow the bad Bourbon element in one of the States, he would violate his promise made under the force of the Constitution. All this mewling patriotism of Senator Hill and his con-freres is of no account whatever in fact. It is meant as a sop for people out of power to catch votes. It is thinner than some of the gauze that was used to cover up the so-called constitutional privileges of secessionists, and deserves just a notice from the President and th

supporters of the nation as that did. The virtue that proposes it is but waiting for the political se ducer it hopes to find in 1884 .- New York Com

Third Group for the Lincoln Monument The Ames Manufacturing Company have just finished the third bronze group which is to be placed upon the Lincoln me Ridge Cemetery, in Springfield, Ill. The first cast ing for the monument-a colossal statue of Lin coln-was made at the Ames works eleven year ago, and since that time two groups, infantry and naval, have been forwarded. Now the artiflery group is nearly ready. The figures are herole in size, and stand upon a pedestal which will be ele-vated twenty feet above the ground when in position. The first figure is that of the gunner, who has been struck down by a ball and lies on the ground with a look of intense pain upon his face Near by, with his arms raised above his head stands a boy gazing with horror upon the scene before him, while the third figure is that of the captain of the gun, who has leaped upon his dismantled piece, and, with his sabre raised aloft. seems to defy his enemies. The positions are very natural, and the sculptor has succeeded admirably in depicting the emotions of pain, horror, and de-fiance upon the faces of his subjects. Every min-ute detail has been carefully brought out in the work, and the result is very satisfactory. The group weighs 4,500 pounds. The cavalry group. It will be made very soon for the cavalry group. It the processes being very slow. The designer is Larkiu G. Meade, and the work has been done under the supervision of Sculptor Melzar H. Mosman.-Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

"Old Indications" Report. General Hazen has submitted his annual report to Secretary Lincoln. There has been during the year further progress and accuracy of prediction. The forecasts made in the interests of cotton growers were of very great value. The total number of stations of observation in operation June 30, 1881, within the territory of the United States and maintained for the signal service, was 296. Reports ere also received from seventy additional sta-ons established by the authorities of the dominion of Canada, also from one at St. John's, Newoundland, and one at York Factory, British merica. The average cost of maintaining each full station of observation during the year, exclusive of the cost of telegraphing reports and the pay and maintenance of the enlisted men on duty at each, has been \$335.78, a decrease since the preceding year of \$45.55 per station. A series of ex periments has been made with sun-flashes, with a view of improving upon the forms of heliograph to be adopted for the general uses of the army, and it is believed that the improved heliograph se-lected combines great simplicity with efficiency, and possesses many practical advantages, so far as known, over similar instruments in other se

Beath of an Old Pensioner. L'Hentier, the senior pensioner of the

Hotel des Invalides, Paris, has just died at the age of ninety, leaving a fortune of \$80,090. He was crippled during the last campaign of the First Em pire and entered the hotel in 1815, obtaining at the same time a small office from the Minister of War. For thirty years he saved his pay and increased is store by seiling to his comrades all the small articles they were in need of. Important sums concealed by him were often discovered in hiding-places. A few months before his death he learned that he had a nephew, a painter, who received and nursed him during his last days and who now inA TOUR AROUND ROCK CREEK.

The other day your correspondent, es sping for a time from the confines of the Sixth aditor's Office, went for a prospecting tour over Rock Creek. I do not think the geograph takers were ever puzzled for a name to give th creek, it is so amazingly rocky. Gent boulder lie in the wildest confusion, choking the channe of the stream at every turn. Some of them ar-twelve or fifteen feet high. Filed upon each othe r jumbled together, they push the rushing water nto thin siulces, and through these the stream i ntinually splitting to pieces, rushing, tumblin and roaring; shooting from slippery boulders and falling into foamy abyses below. Here we see a stretch of roaring water, the stream tortured into a writhing, fomented mass, and there we see calm, smooth surface for a short distance, whe the water stops as if to rest and regain its breat and strength. Where the water tumbles we see

BASINS BETWEEN THE BOCKS all filled with bright foam, but where the water rests, ripples play from side to side, casting their tiny shadows in a network of gold on the sandy bottom. And besides the grandeur of the stream itself, the most picturesque accnery surrounds li on either aide. Forest-covered hills rise and slop beautifully to a hight of near one hundred feet Native trees of almost every variety known to this isitude are found here, and of fine size. The oak, chestnut, popiar, hickory, warnut, pine, maple, dogwood, &c., with a very dense undergrowth, ever he hills. Ferns, wild flowers, and grasses grow pro fusely. Nature seems to have designed this stream and its environments especially for a great park in connection with our National Capital. It is not suitable for residences, no more so than is the bosc of the rose suitable for the continued habitation the bee.

IT IS LIKE A PICTURE. suited to be looked upon and admired at intervals. The sounds of its rushing waters are like the beau-tiful sougs we love to hear—but not daily. What a surpassingly charming drive it would be for the pusiness-worn citizens of our city to pass before its beauty and have the hum of business for a time all drowned in the tumult of its hundreds of mini ture cataracts. We are led to admire the beautic of this region more when contrasted with the char acter of Washington scenery. Level, flat, and un Inspiring, turn where we may, drive where we will, we find none of the grand and sublime effects that belong to this as a continent. This is a contry of grand scenery, and why should its Capital be shut out from the only spot within its easy reach where such can be enjoyed? May the day soon come when a new, if not the old,

noss sherified MAY SELECTHIS ortunity to give the National Capital a mag-cent park, and out fine drives around its graceful slopes, and build rustic bridges above its rest-less tide. To any who would see the creek with as little cost of labor as possible I will give the following directions: Drive the Fourteenth street road to Brightwood, and then down the old army road to the creek. Hitch up and walk down the narrow path leading along the stream oue-fourth of a mile. The stroll may bring you in contact with underbrush, sand, and dirt, but it will not be uninteresting to any one who admires the sub-

Is the Jeannette Safe? Very little hope now remains that any tidings of the Jeannette can be received this sea-son unless she herself emerges from her hidingplace in the Arctleice. The Corwin has returned and the Alliance has brought her fautastic cruise off Spitzbergen to a close. The Rodgers is still out but she met with so many detentions before leaving the Straits and had so short a period in which to prosecute her search in the direction of Wrangell Land that success seems to be out of the question Her commander may be able to follow that mys terious coast beyond the southern edge where th Corwin effected a landing and to approach that reacherous streak of open water north of Herald sland, familiarly known among whalers as 'The Hole;" but he will not have courage to go far or to remain long in so dangerous a quarter The most which we can fairly expect is that the Rodgers will find some evidence that Lieutenant De Long either landed or wintered there during his first season, and then pushed on toward the Pole. The Jeannette was amply provisioned for three years, so that hopes of her safety are not to be rashly abandoned if the Rodgers returns with an empty budget. The third year has barely opened, and there are the strongest reasons for supposing that the open weather has been favor-able to the success of the undertaking and that chart of the far North on the Behring Strait mer

the Jeannette will return next fall with a new Victim of Life Insurance and Whisky Henry Stewart, the aged and decrepit colored man upon whom so much insurance was said to be speculating, died at the residence of his brother, William Stewart, on South street, on Saturday night. It is said that ever since he gave his consent (for a pairry consideration) to sign the applications for insurance on his life he has not se a sober day, unless perhaps it was during the past ten days, when he was confined to bed. This liquor, well-informed persons state, was furnished by those holding policies, and several saloon-keep-ers had standing orders to give him all he wanted. Some time last spring he was met at night on East State street by two men, who gave him a pint of whisky. The love of liquor was one of his failings, and that night he drank all of the pint that was given him. He was seized with symptoms of poisoning, and lay ill for several days. Since that time he has declined in health. The amount of insurance on his life is variously estimated from \$20,000 to \$100,000. It is said an effort will be made to prevent the payment of the policies. Stewart was over eighty.-Harrisburg Patriot.

An Interesting Church. Notice is sent to us from Brooklyn by he Rev. Dr. Henry Kimball that the Church of Humanity of Brooklyn propose to begin their sec-ond year of work immediately after election. They propose to lease a house on the Hill and convert it into a church on a new plan. They propose:

1. To give every tramp a good bath by w

paptism into the church. 2. To dress him in a new and clean suit. Give him a square meal. Put him to work, and if he declines the offer and is able to work, send him along,

 Provide a lecture room, reading room, library and all the blessings of society.
 If he drinks too much, colonize him in the country, twenty-five miles from a grog shop. This church has no salaried officer. No one ever gets a dollar for working for humanity. It puts every member at work, helping each other. It is a mu

tual help church. Several thousand dollars were spent last year, and more will be needed this year. A Sumner Reminiscer In some reminiscences of Charles Sumner, published in the Providence (R. I.) Press, is the following: "The Sumner family had very abundant and beautiful hair. I remember the emotion Mrs. Sumner could not suppress, although she strove to speak calmiy, when she told me that in her old age, approaching the grave as she felt herself to be, she yet preserved the curis of her beautiful babes. Of the nine children who had called her mother, seven sons and daughters were in their graves before she herself died, at the age of eighty-one. Charles Sumner was a great ad-mirer of long and beautiful hair in women. When his sister was in failing health he wrote to his early and life-long friend, the late Dr. S. G. Howe, as follows: 'I have had a dear letter from my sister Mary, in which she tells me she has been obliged to part with her beautiful hair. It touched me to

the soul. A Noted Character Dead

William C. Pearson, a brother of General A. L. and of J. G. and E. T. Pearson, of Pitts purg, died in that 'city yesterday morning, of pa-ralysis of the heart. The deceased was for twenty years engaged in the minstrol business and was a member of the famous Christy troupe. In 1863, when General Pearson was Major of the One hundred and fifty-fifth Penusylvania Volunteers, William C. sent a beautiful stand of colors to the regiment, then lying at Falmouth, Va. He was married in England, where he leaves a wife and three children. He returned home upon the death of his father, about three years ago. His stage name was William H. Collins. He was a genial, popular man,

Belle Siddons was, at the beginning of the rebellion, one of the most beautiful and accomished ladies in St. Louis. She was Southern is her sympathics, and was for a time a successful spy. Detected finally, she was sent to prison, and ater was passed through the lines. Latershe marinter was passed through the lines. Latershe mar-ried a gambler, and for a dozen years she was a leading spirit in gambling saloons of the far West, and has probably had more sitring adventures than any living woman. She is now living in San Francisco, drunken and miserable, an object to be pittled and shunned.

What It Was.

One intoxicated man said it was a bun dle of rags that lay on a window-sill 200 yards away, at Austin, Texas, and his companion said it was a woman's head. They made a bet, and deided it by shooting at the object; but neither won, for it was a boy's head which the ball grazed

A Killing Business. A physician of twelve years' practice is acting as conductor of a freight train on an Iowa railroad. He is still doing a killing business. PERSONALITIES.

REPRESENTATIVES BURROWS and Russell e at the Riggs

SECRETARY LINCOLN'S wife has returned om a visit to New York.

HON. ALEXANDER H. RICE, of Boston, in

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL HATTON vas registered in Chicago on Tuesday. WALT WHITMAN is to give a public read-

ng from his own works in Boston sh Young James Garfield is slowly recov-

ring from his severe illness, but is still unable to ADMIRAL ALMY expects his daughter, who is making a short visit in Philadelphia, to re-

turn on Saturday. JUSTICE MILLER'S wife has gone to New York to visit Mrs. Munson, formerly Miss Nellie

Porter, of this city. CHIEF CLERK Hong, of the Navy De-

partment has gone to Philadelphia, to be absent antil next Monday. SENATOR VOORHEES' son, a promising young physician, who lives in New York, is visit-ing his father and sister here.

Ir is said that ex-Senator Frelinghuysen will lose \$25,000 by the rescality of the cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Newark.

GENERAL WALKER, ex-Superintendent of the Census, has left for Boston, but expects to be ere occasionally during the winter.

DR. WALTER CARRY, one of the wealthest residents of Buffalo, well known to many Washingtonians, died on Tuesday at Marseilles.

EX-GOVERNOR STANFORD, of California, has had his portrait painted by Meissonier, his wife's by Bonnat, and his son's by Carolus Duran

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL CRESWELL IS

now occupying his own house, on Nineteenth and I streets. Senator Sawyer has leased it, and will re-ide therein during the session of Congre REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT ROBINSON, of Ohio; United States Marshal Sherman, of New Mexico; T. B. Keogh, and United States District

Attorney Boyd, of North Carolina, are registered at the Ebbitt. SENATOR MORRILL and his family will remain at their residence here, and not go away during the recess of Congress. His wife and their son, and Mrs. Morrill's sister, Miss Swann, are with him.

GENERAL JACKSON said. "The man who trades on borrowed capital ought to break," but the old hero was a poor judge of collaterals. His money policy produced the first sweeping panis GENERAL A. G. LAWRENCE, of Rhode

Island; Senator John F. Miller, of California; Congressman Horace F. Puge, of California, and J. A. Dumont, Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, are in New York. MR. J. P. LAURITZEN, architect in the building Inspector's office, sailed from New York esterday on a three months visit to his old ho

in Denmark, from which he has been absent for more than ten years. Mr. David A. Windson, of Alexandria, and a large property-owner in Washington, stated yesterday that he had not the slightest doubt but that the Readjusters next Tuesday would "wipe the Funders off the field."

THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Syracuse, N. Y., scently received the one hundred and forty-first nnual rental of a salt farm of three hundred cres in the town of Schaghticoke. The farm has een in the Alvord family since 1740. ONCE more George Washington works is way into Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia,

for a term of six months. George is already in the penitentiary in several spots and his body-servant is doing nothing to reform him. IT is thought that the photograph which Mrs. Garfield will select to send Queen Victoria will be one which was taken in Painesville, Ohio, by a country artist, but which all his friends who have seen it think it the best likeness taken of the

JAMES ASHBURY, an ex-member of the British Parliament, and ex-commodore of the Royal Yacht Club, has arrived at New Orleans from a cruise around the Gulf of Mexico. He proposes to sail up and down the Pacific coast of North America before his return to London. McPhenson, of Toledo, had been a hard

drinker for many years, when his wife, on her deathbed, made him solemnly pledge himself to total abstinence. After three days without alcohol he gave up the struggle; yet he would not break his vow, and suicide became his desperate resort. A rew years ago General Garfield wrote to an inquiring friend: "Selucius Garfielde and I ended from the same stock, though I have

is distant. I did not know that he was left-

handed, but I am the left-handedest man you ever THE Baltimore Gazette says that two young ladies of East Baltimore, long fast friends, died at the same hour on Sunday of malarial fever. Their names were Annie Belle Brown and Annie Belle Wilson. Each knew of the other's

illness. They were buried yesterday in the same cemetery. JUSTICE HUNT, of the United States Supreme Court, and wife are expected here to-day, and will go directly to the house they have leased, orner of Connecticut avenue and De Sales street, Mr. and Mrs. Hornsby, who own the house, leave to-night for Louisville, Ky., and after a visit there

will sail for Europe. MR. THOMAS BRYAN, who has been in New York on business, will soon join his wife, who has been here several weeks, and go with her to their present home in Colorado. Their son and daughter, who are there, are preparing the new house Mr. Bryan has built for their parent's recep-tion. It is a spacious and comfortable dwelling. Mrs. and Miss Bryan will probably spend the lat-

ter part of the winter here. In relation to the complaint in Ohio because Secretary Blaine did not invite the "Chum Cabinet" of the late President to the official reception of the French and German guests, General Boynton writes to the Cincinnati Gasette that "the fact is, to the infinite discredit of the Secretary of State, and all who helped him in this feature of his work, that he made the snubbing of the offi-cials whom he did not like a part of this Govern-

ment affair." THE handsome new residence, owned by Mr. Ferguson, of the Fish Commission, on Masachusetts avenue, is now nearly completed. It is sachusetts avenue, is now nearly completed. It is built in one of the new old-fashioned styles of architecture. On the second floor, immediately in the centre of the front, is a projection forming a small square conservatory, which has thus an eastern, southern, and western exposure. The house is very picturesque, and stands high on a terrace near Professor Baird's dwelling.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Major Daniel will close his canvass in Richmond, peaking there the night before the election. The Governor has appointed Major Thomas A. rander fish inspector for the city of Richmond, The school children of Petersburg are required be vaccinated before admission to the

schools. The cotton receipts in Norfolk for the month of October show a falling off of 39,827 bales as compared with the receipts of October, 1880. Major P. M. Hatchett died Tuesday morning at

his residence, at Burkeville, after an illness of about two months, of dropsy of the stomach. The following appointments of postmasters have been made: John W. Dailey, Daysville; Creed Tj Stigleman, Eastview; William W. Magee, Stone

been formed for the purpose of buying a controll-ing interest in the Richmond and Danville line. The syndicate is said to be actively at work. The Fish and Game Association of Petersburg have been furnished with a supply of carp by th

United States Fish Commissioner. The fish will be placed in the inclosure of West End Park for distribution. Mesars. McMenamin & Co. have purchased Lafayette Hall, at Yorktown, and will remove it to the piece of land on Humpton River recently pur-chased by Hon. John B. Whitehead, where it will

be converted into a factory for canning crabs oysters, &c. The Tobacco Association of Danville reports that there were sold last month 702,181 pounds, at an average of \$17.01 per hundred. In October of last year there were sold 677,416 pounds, at an average

of \$12.54. The average for last month is greater than that for October, 1960, by \$4.47. A popular young gentleman of Petersburg, whose nuprials will be celebrated during the present month, keeps a sort of running almanae account with his lady-love, and as the days glide by, each one putting him nearer the happy event, he drops a postal-card in the post-office with the day of the month printed in large figures, " and don't you torget it.

Creek Warehouse. It is rumored that a New York syndicate has